

# Union Calendar No. 617

106th Congress, 2d Session — — — — — House Report 106–1055

ACTIVITIES  
AND  
SUMMARY REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

One Hundred Sixth Congress  
(Pursuant to House Rule XI, Cl. 1.(d))



JANUARY 2, 2001.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 2001

## COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

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THOMAS S. KAHN, *Minority Staff Director and Chief Counsel*

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  
*Washington, DC, January 2, 2001.*

Hon. JEFF TRANDAHL,  
*Clerk of the House, U.S. House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. TRANDAHL: Pursuant to Clause 1(d) of House Rule XI,  
I am pleased to transmit a report on the activities of the Com-  
mittee on the Budget during the 106th Congress.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. KASICH, *Chairman.*



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## Union Calendar No. 617

106TH CONGRESS } 2d Session	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{ REPORT 106-1055
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### ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET DURING THE 106TH CONGRESS

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JANUARY 2, 2001.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
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Mr. KASICH of Ohio, from the Committee on the Budget,  
submitted the following

### R E P O R T

#### SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

##### JURISDICTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee on the Budget was established by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The committee has been responsible for developing and reporting the annual congressional budget resolution, for assembling and reporting any reconciliation legislation required by that resolution, and working on the congressional budget process. In the 105th Congress, its jurisdiction was expanded to include budget process, generally.

The main purpose of the budget resolution is to provide an overall framework and plan for congressional action on spending and revenue legislation. It sets ceilings on total budget authority and outlays and a floor on total revenues. It also allocates spending authority to the appropriations committees and among the various authorizing committees of the House and Senate that have jurisdiction over direct spending programs. The limits and allocations set by the budget resolution are enforced through points of order in the House and Senate.

The budget reconciliation process is used when changes in entitlement or tax law are needed to implement the plan set out in the budget resolution. The process begins with the inclusion of “reconciliation instructions” in the budget resolution. These instructions direct the appropriate authorizing committees to report legislation revising programs under their jurisdiction to change projected spending by specified amounts. They may also direct the tax-writing committees to report legislation revising tax law to change revenues by specified amounts.

In response to reconciliation instructions, the various committees report their legislative recommendations to the Budget Committee. The Budget Committee then assembles the legislation into an omnibus legislative package—without making any substantive revisions—for consideration by the House. The Budget Committee not only has jurisdiction over budget resolutions and reconciliation bills, it has legislative jurisdiction over major elements of the budget process and various statutory controls over the Federal budget.

When the House of Representatives adopted Rules for the 104th Congress (H. Res. 6) on January 5, 1995, the Budget Committee achieved for the first time legislative jurisdiction over major elements of the congressional budget process and various statutory controls over the Federal budget. The relevant section of clause 1(d) reads as follows:

- (1) \* \* \* Other measures setting forth appropriate levels of budget totals for the United States Government.
- (2) Measures relating to the congressional budget process, generally.
- (3) Measures relating to the establishment, extension, and enforcement of special controls over the Federal budget including the budgetary treatment of off-budget Federal agencies and measures providing exemption from reduction under any order issued under part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The addition to subparagraph (d)(2) gave the Budget Committee substantive jurisdiction over any statement providing for a balanced budget required under the proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The amendment, which had been approved by the House during the 104th Congress but failed in the Senate, envisioned a legislative vehicle other than the concurrent budget resolution that would be sent to the President.

Subparagraph (d)(3) gave the Budget Committee primary jurisdiction over budget terminology and the discretionary spending limits. The Budget Committee would have shared jurisdiction over such other elements of the congressional budget process. Essentially, the Budget Committee would have exclusive jurisdiction over both budgetary levels and budgetary concepts and secondary jurisdiction over purely procedural aspects of the congressional budget process. In fact, the Budget Committee would have shared jurisdiction over the establishment, extension, and enforcement of mandatory and discretionary spending limits, PAYGO requirements, and other special budgetary mechanisms to control spending, the deficit, or the Federal budgets. Jurisdiction over the sequestration process also migrated from the Government Reform and Oversight Committee to the Budget Committee.

The Rules for the 104th Congress recognized that the Government Reform and Oversight Committee would retain, for the duration of the 104th Congress, jurisdiction over certain budget process already in the legislative pipeline, most notably the rescission process, performance budgeting, regulatory budgets, and capital budgeting. In adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 105th Congress (H. Res. 5) on January 7, 1997, the Budget Committee extended its legislative jurisdiction even further to cover not only the congressional budget process but all budget process in gen-



eral. The pertinent section of clause 1(d) was changed to read as follows:

(3) Measures relating to the budget process, generally.

To also reflect this expansion of the Budget Committee's legislative jurisdiction over budget process measures that were retained under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the pertinent section of clause 1(g) outlining the Government Reform and Oversight Committee's jurisdiction was changed from

(4) Budget and accounting measures, generally.

to read as follows:

(4) Government management and accounting measures, generally.

In addition to its legislative duties, the Budget Committee continues to have responsibilities for oversight and studies. These responsibilities include oversight of the Congressional Budget Office; study of the outlay effects of existing and proposed legislation; study of off-budget entities; study of tax expenditures; and study of proposals to improve and facilitate the congressional budget process.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

On January 20, 1999, the Committee on the Budget met to consider matters related to the organization of the Committee for the 106th Congress. The Committee approved the revisions to the Committee Rules for the 106th Congress to conform them to the House Rules. The Committee also approved an Oversight Plan. In addition, the Committee approved a Task Force on Social Security composed of nine members with Representative Nick Smith (R-MI) as Chairman.

#### DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

On February 3, 1999, Dr. Dan Crippen was recommended by the Committee on the Budget to the Speaker of the House for the position of Director of the Congressional Budget Office. He was subsequently so appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

#### FISCAL YEAR 2000 BUDGET CYCLE

##### *Budget resolution*

The congressional budget cycle commenced on March 17, 1999, with the markup of the Fiscal Year 2000 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget. Out of 32 amendments offered, only 10 were adopted: a sense of the Congress offered by Mr. Thompson relating to changes in the tax law to encourage asset building by low-income workers and their families; a sense of Congress offered by Messieurs Weygand, Fletcher and Ryun regarding the importance of home health care for senior and disabled citizens; a sense of Congress offered by Mr. Weygand regarding the committees' effort to provide resources for honor guards at veterans' funerals; sense of Congress offered by Mr. Clement regarding \$3 million for the Commission on International Religious Liberty; sense of Congress

offered by Mr. Minge regarding Medicare + Choice program; an amendment offered by Mr. Minge that would exclude Social Security transactions from statements and other documents on the surplus and the deficit totals; an amendment offered by Mr. Markey to require the Congressional Budget Office to prepare quarterly estimates of receipts, outlays, and the surplus or deficit; amendment offered by Mr. Markey to substitute “quarterly” for “monthly” in the previous amendment; sense of Congress offered by Mr. Hoekstra regarding the consolidation of funds for federal education programs for the classroom; and sense of Congress offered by Mrs. Clayton and Mr. Collins regarding welfare-to-work report from the Secretary of Labor.

The report accompanying House Concurrent Resolution 68, House Report 106–73, was filed on March 23, 1999.

The Rules Committee reported a rule (H. Res. 131/H. Rept. 106–77) providing for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 68 on March 24, 1999. The rule made in order an amendment printed in the accompanying report, House Report 106–77, as original text, provided 3 hours of general debate, points of order were waived against consideration of the concurrent resolution for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII, the measure was considered read, and specified amendments were in order.

House Resolution 131 was considered by the House on March 25, 1999, and approved by a vote of 228 to 194. House Concurrent Resolution 68 was called up for consideration that same day. Three substitutes were defeated by rollcall votes. The House approved the bill, as amended by the rule and by an amendment making technical changes and adding a sense of Congress offered by Mr. Kasich regarding child nutrition, increase defense outlays in FY 2000 by \$2 billion, and requiring CBO to consult with Social Security trustees, by 221 to 208.

The House agreed to a unanimous consent request by Mr. Kasich to disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to a conference on April 12, 1999.

The conferees met on April 13, 1999. Senator Domenici was elected chairman of the conference committee. The conference report was filed in the House on April 14, 1999 (H. Rept. 106–91). In the rule providing for the consideration of the conference report (H. Res. 137), the House agreed to the conference report on April 14, 1999.

### *Reconciliation*

Section 105 of House Concurrent Resolution 68 set forth reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Ways and Means to propose changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues through 2009. The deadline for the committee’s submission was July 16, 1999.

The Committee on Ways and Means ordered reported H.R. 2488 on July 14, 1999. The report accompanying H.R. 2488, House Report 106–238, was filed on July 16, 1999.

The Committee on Rules reported a rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2488 on July 21, 1999 (H. Res. 256/H. Rept. 106–246). The rule provided for two hours of general debate, considered the previous question as ordered without intervening motions except a motion to recommit with or without instructions, considered the

motion read, specified amendments in order, and provided for consideration of the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Rangel or his designee printed in Part B of H. Rept. 106–246, which was debatable for one hour.

The rule, House Resolution 256, was approved 219 to 208 on July 22, 1999. H.R. 2488 was called up on July 22, 1999 and amendments were considered. An amendment offered by the Committee on Rules modified by the amendments printed in section 3 of H. Res. 256, as amended, was agreed to without objection.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Rangel sought to provide \$250 billion in tax cuts over 10 years, but restricted the reductions until legislation was enacted to ensure the solvency of Medicare and Social Security, failed by 173 to 258. A motion to recommit with instructions failed by 211 to 220. The bill was approved on July 22, 1999 by 223 to 208.

Mr. Archer asked unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to a conference on August 2, 1999, which was approved. Mr. Rangel offered a motion to instruct conferees that failed by a recorded vote of 205 to 213.

The conferees met on August 2, 1999. Mr. Archer was appointed chairman of the conference. The conference report was filed in the House on August 4, 1999 (H. Rept. 106–289). On August 5, 1999, H. Res. 274 was approved by the House, which provided the Rule for consideration of the conference report to H.R. 2488 with 1 hour of general debate. Mr. Archer brought up conference report H. Rept. 106–289 for consideration under the provisions of H. Res. 274 on August 5, 1999. The previous question was ordered without objection. The previous question on the motion to recommit with instructions to the conference committee was ordered without objection on August 5, 1999. The Senate agreed to the conference report on August 5, 1999.

The bill was presented to the President on September 15, 1999 and was vetoed on September 23, 1999 (House Document 106–130).

On September 23, 1999, Mr. Archer moved to refer the bill and accompanying veto message to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Cardin moved that the House discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of H.R. 2488 on October 19, 1999. Mr. Terry moved to table the motion, which was agreed to by a recorded vote of 215 to 203, on October 19, 1999. The motion to reconsider laid on the table was agreed to without objection.

#### *Budget resolution*

The Committee marked up the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 2001 on March 15, 2000. The committee approved a second degree perfecting amendment offered by Mr. Chambliss in the form of a sense of the House relating to the elimination of waste, fraud and abuse; an amendment offered by Ms. Baldwin as amended by a second degree perfecting amendment offered by Representatives Fletcher, Ryan and Green relating to increased funding for Functions 550 and 570 for uninsured children eligible for Medicaid and SCHIP and for Medicaid treatment for women diagnosed with certain kinds of cancer; an amendment offered by Mr. McDermott relating to the reserve within the aggregate revenue levels; an amendment offered by Mr. Holt, modified

by unanimous consent, to increase funding for Function 250 for the National Science Foundation. Mr. Smith offered a second-degree perfecting amendment to Mr. Holt's amendment but subsequently withdrew the second degree amendment. The committee also approved an amendment increasing funding for Function 550 to reflect support for a program for Alzheimer's patients. Mr. Clement offered an amendment to increase funding in Function 700 for veterans programs, but withdrew his amendment. The committee approved an amendment offered by Ms. Rivers that was amended by an amendment offered by Mr. Bass. The amendment was a sense of Congress relating to educating children with disabilities. The committee approved an amendment offered by Mr. Kasich to increase Function 250 and including language offered by Mr. Smith relating to the National Science Foundation. The committee agreed to an amendment by Mr. Moran, as revised by unanimous consent, relating to the participation of Federal employees in the Thrift Savings Plan. The committee approved a sense of Congress amendment relating to Individual Development Accounts for low-income workers and their families, offered by Mr. Thompson; a sense of Congress amendment relating to school-based health programs offered by Mr. Bentsen; a sense of Congress amendment by Mr. Clement as amended by a second degree perfecting amendment offered by Mr. Nussle relating to biennial budgeting in the context of comprehensive budget process reform. Ms. Hooley offered language relating to funding levels for Pacific Northwest salmon recovery and salmon restoration organizations which was accepted by the committee. Mr. Ryan offered a second degree perfecting amendment to modify language offered as an amendment by Mr. Minge expressing the sense of Congress relating to Medicare+Choice. The committee agreed to language offered by Mr. Bensten relating to funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Markey offered an amendment increasing funding in Function 550 for long term care improvement and later withdrew his amendment. Mr. Minge offered a sense of Congress amendment relating the process for funding emergencies and later withdrew the amendment. The committee agreed to a sense of Congress amendment offered by Mr. Nussle and Mr. Minge regarding a definition of emergencies in the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999. A sense of Congress amendment offered by Mr. Minge as modified by unanimous consent was agreed to that related to the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission. Therefore, out of 33 amendments, the committee defeated 16 amendments, 3 were withdrawn, 5 were perfected with second degree amendments, and 3 were revised by unanimous consent requests. The committee agreed to the budget resolution, as amended, by a rollcall vote of 23 to 18.

The report accompanying House Concurrent Resolution 290, House Report 106-530, was filed on March 20, 2000.

The Committee on Rules ordered reported H. Res. 446. The rule provided for consideration of H. Con. Res. 290 with 3 hours of general debate and made in order the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in Part A of H. Rept. 106-535 as an original concurrent resolution for the purpose of amendment. The rule also made in order five amendments in the nature of a substitute, printed in Part B of H. Rept. 106-535, offered by Representatives Owens, DeFazio, Stenholm, Sununu and Spratt, each debatable for

40 minutes and waived all points of order against the amendments except that if an amendment in the nature of a substitute is adopted, it is not in order to consider further substitutes.

The House approved H. Res. 446 on March 23, 2000. The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and H. Con. Res. 290 was called up for consideration on March 23, 2000. The House rejected substitutes offered by Mr. Owens by a vote of 70 to 348; Mr. DeFazio by 61 to 351; Mr. Stenholm by 171 to 243; Mr. Sununu by 78 to 339; and Mr. Spratt by 184 to 233. The budget resolution was approved by the House by a vote of 211 to 207 on March 24, 2000.

On April 10, 2000, Mr. Kasich moved that the House disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to a conference. The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

The conference met on April 11, 2000. Mr. Kasich was appointed chairman of the conference committee. The conference report, H. Rept. 106–577, was filed on April 12, 2000. That same day, the Rules Committee reported H. Res. 474 that provided for consideration of the conference report to H. Con. Res. 290 with one hour of general debate and points of order against the conference report and its consideration waived. The rule was approved on April 13, 2000 and the House approved the conference report by a vote of 220 to 208.

#### *President's budget*

H. Res. 467 was introduced and subsequently considered on the House floor without being reported by any committee. The legislation expressed the sense of the House of Representatives that the tax and user fee increases proposed by the Clinton/Gore administration in their fiscal year 2001 budget should be adopted. It was sponsored by Representative Lee Terry. It failed to be approved by the House under suspension of the rules ( $\frac{2}{3}$  majority required) on April 11, 2000 with 1 voting aye, 420 voting nay, and 2 voting Present.

#### *Reconciliation*

Section 103 of House Concurrent Resolution 290 set forth reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Ways and Means to report two bills to propose changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues. The deadline for reporting these bills was July 14, 2000 and September 13, 2000. The Concurrent Resolution also set forth reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Ways and Means to report two bills to reduce the public debt. The deadline for the committee's submission was July 14, 2000 and September 13, 2000. Section 213(c) also provided that the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget had the discretion to direct the Committee on Ways and Means to report by a date certain an additional reconciliation bill that reduced debt held by the public.

H.R. 4601 was considered by the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be reported on June 8, 2000. The report accompanying H.R. 4601, House Report 106–673, was filed on June 12, 2000. H.R. 4601 was considered on the House floor on June 20, 2000, under suspension of the rules and was agreed to 419–5 ( $\frac{2}{3}$  required).

H.R. 4866 was considered on the House floor on July 17, 2000, under suspension of the rules and was agreed 422–1 ( $\frac{2}{3}$  required).

H.R. 5173 was considered by the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be reported on September 18, 2000. The report accompanying H.R. 5173 House Report 106–862 was filed on September 18, 2000. H.R. 5173 was considered on the House floor on September 18, 2000, under suspension of the rules and was agreed to 381–3 ( $\frac{2}{3}$  required).

H.R. 5203 was considered on the House floor on September 19, 2000 under suspension of the rules and agreed to 401–20 ( $\frac{2}{3}$  required).

#### COMPREHENSIVE BUDGET PROCESS REFORM ACT OF 2000

Following the work in the 105th Congress of the Task Force on Budget Process Reform, Mr. Nussle and Mr. Cardin, together with other members of the Budget and Rules Committee, introduced H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999 on February 25, 1999.

H.R. 853 amended the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 by giving the Federal budget the force of law; requiring both the President and the Congress to budget for emergencies; strengthening the enforcement of budgetary controls; enhancing accountability for Federal spending; showing unfunded liabilities for Federal insurance programs; and reducing the bias toward higher spending. The Act would have taken effect with the first full fiscal year starting after enactment. A summary of the contents in each of the titles of this bill are set forth below.

#### *Title I—Budget with the force of law*

This bill changes the current concurrent budget resolution to a joint budget resolution, which—if signed by the President—has the force of law. The joint resolution collapses the 20 nonenforceable budget functions to total (aggregate) spending and revenue levels. Further, the joint resolution subdivides spending categories into discretionary spending (with a distinction between defense and nondefense), mandatory spending, and emergency spending. If, however, the President vetoes the joint resolution, the Congress can adopt a concurrent resolution under expedited procedures. Title I also returns the current budget timetable for the budget resolution, appropriations bills, and any reconciliation bills. Finally, this title maintains the prohibition on Congress considering spending bills (appropriations and new entitlements) and tax bills until either a joint budget resolution or a concurrent budget resolution is in place.

#### *Title II—Reserve fund for emergencies*

##### Repeal of Adjustments

H.R. 853 repeals the automatic “emergency” increases in the appropriations caps, and any limits established by the budget resolution. The provision would repeal the automatic adjustment in discretionary caps for discretionary “emergency” spending and the exemption from spending disciplines for mandatory “emergency” spending.

### Definition of Emergency

H.R. 853 establishes an objective procedure for determining whether an emergency exists and reserving amounts in the budget. This provision defines an “emergency” as meeting both of the following criteria: (1) It is a situation that requires funding to address “loss of life or property, or a threat to national security;” and (2) The situation is “unanticipated”—with “unanticipated” defined as sudden, urgent, unforeseen, and temporary.

### Reserve Fund for Emergencies

Both the Congress and the President would be required to reserve a specified amount for emergencies in the President’s budget and the budget resolution. Funding would be contained in two reserve funds, one for discretionary emergency spending and a second for mandatory emergency spending. The reserve funds would contain amounts at least equal to the 5-year historical average of amounts provided for emergencies. H.R. 853 permits releasing emergency funds when both of the criteria for an “emergency” (as described above) are met.

### Controls on Extraordinary Emergencies

Title II provides for additional spending under extraordinary emergency conditions. This provision requires that any bill providing funds in excess of the amount in the reserve be referred to the Committee on the Budget, which could amend the bill to exempt some or all of the additional emergency funding from the spending limits in the reserve fund.

#### *Title III—Enforcement of budgetary decisions*

This bill closes a loophole in budget enforcement that exempts from budget enforcement procedures legislation that is considered on the floor without being repeated by the committees of jurisdiction. H.R. 853 requires all committees, when reporting legislation, to include with each bill a statement from the Budget Committee determining whether the bill complies with the budget resolution. This title requires the Committee on Rules to justify any rule that waives Budget Act points of order. Finally, it requires CBO to provide cost estimates for conference reports.

#### *Title IV—Accountability for federal spending*

### Ten-Year Review

H.R. 853 requires committees, at the beginning of each Congress, to submit schedules for reauthorizing all laws, programs, or agencies in their jurisdictions, including entitlements. This title requires that the schedules call for reauthorization of each law, program, or agency within a 10-year time frame.

### Converting New Entitlements Into Discretionary Programs

This bill prohibits the consideration of any bill, amendment, motion, or conference report that authorizes a new entitlement program unless the program is limited to a period of 10 or fewer years. It requires the Budget Committee to justify any amount allocated

in the budget resolution to an authorizing committee to create or expand an entitlement. This title establishes procedures to subject new entitlements to annual appropriations. H.R. 853 also establishes a process for holding the Appropriations Committee harmless for new discretionary programs that are offset with reductions in direct spending.

#### Ten-Year Cost Estimates

H.R. 853 permanently requires CBO to report on the 10-year cost of legislation.

#### Accountability for the Debt Limit

This bill requires Congress to vote each time it increases the limit on the public debt. Specifically, it eliminates House Rule 23, which enabled the House to increase the debt without having to vote on it.

#### *Title V—Budgeting for unfunded liabilities and other long-term obligations*

##### Long-Term Liabilities

H.R. 853 begins the process of budgeting for the long-term liabilities of business-related Federal insurance programs; specifically excluding social insurance, retirement insurance, and medical insurance programs. It ultimately requires the Congress to budget up front for any bill increasing future taxpayers' liabilities for Federal insurance programs by applying risk-assumed budgeting for these obligations. Initially, the Office of Management and Budget [OMB], the Federal agencies administering Federal insurance programs, and the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] would be required to develop methods of determining taxpayers' liabilities for the programs. After consulting with the private sector and committees of jurisdiction, Congress and the President would be required to display the long-term liabilities of Federal insurance programs beside their traditional presentations of the cash transactions of these programs. OMB and CBO would then be required to estimate on a risk-assumed basis the costs of bills creating or expanding Federal insurance programs. Once methods for estimating liabilities have been sufficiently refined, the estimates of long-term liabilities would be fully integrated into both the President's budget submission, the budget resolution, and all budgetary projections and cost estimates.

This bill applies provisions to the following existing Federal insurance programs: Bank and Thrift Deposit Insurance; Credit Union Share Insurance; Pension Benefit Insurance; Federal Life Insurance; Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance; National Flood Insurance; Federal Crop Insurance; Political Risk Insurance (the Overseas Private Investment Corporation); Federal War-Risk Insurance; and the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. The Federal Government's social insurance, retirement insurance, and medical insurance programs are exempt from these provisions.



### Long-Term Budget Projections

In addition to shifting to risk-assumed budgeting for insurance programs, this bill requires CBO and OMB to report periodically on long-term budgetary trends. It calls for reports to focus on both the long-term trends of major entitlements and the impact of long-term Federal spending and taxation on the economy, including such factors as inflation, foreign investment, interest rates, and economic growth.

#### *Title VI—Baselines and Byrd rule*

##### Countering the Bias of “Baseline Budgeting”

H.R. 853 stipulated that the following budget document must include comparisons of proposed levels to the corresponding levels of the prior year: the Presidents’ budget submissions, congressional budget resolutions, and CBO cost estimates be compared with prior year spending levels. It also requires CBO and OMB to report periodically on the reasons behind the growth of Federal entitlement spending, including a breakdown of factors such as the following: legislation; inflation; the number of beneficiaries eligible for entitlement benefits; the frequency with which expensive medical technologies are used in medical insurance programs.

##### Byrd Rule Reform

This title curtails the Senate’s ability to strip out of budget reconciliation bills provisions under the so-called Byrd Rule. Under the Byrd Rule, 40 Members of the Senate can unilaterally strip out House provisions from a budget reconciliation conference report if the Senate judges the provisions to be “incidental” spending reductions or “extraneous” to the purposes of budget reconciliation. This provision precludes the use of the Byrd Rule for provisions in reconciliation conference reports.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF MEASURES ON WHICH ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

H. CON. RES. 68

Sponsor—Kasich

Date Introduced—March 23, 1999

House Committee—Budget

Official Title—Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009. March 23, 1999—House Committee on the Budget reported an original measure. Report No. 106–73.

March 23, 1999—Placed on Union Calendar No. 39.

March 24, 1999—Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 131 reported to the House. Rule provides for 3 hours of general debate; waiving all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII; making in order amendments.

March 25, 1999—Rule Passed House.

March 25, 1999—H. Con. Res. 68 was considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 131.

March 25, 1999—Resolution agreed to in House by yeayay vote: 221–208 (Record Vote No. 77).

March 25, 1999—Received in the Senate.

March 25, 1999—Measure laid before Senate.

March 25, 1999—Senate struck all after the enacting clause and substituted the language of S. Con. Res. 20 as amended.

March 25, 1999—Passed Senate in lieu of S. Con. Res. 20, amended, by yeayay vote: 55–44 (Record Vote No. 81).

March 25, 1999—Senate insisted upon its amendment.

March 25, 1999—Senate requested a conference.

April 12, 1999—House disagreed to the Senate amendment without objection.

April 12, 1999—House conferees instructed agreed by yeayay vote: 349–44 (Record Vote No. 80).

April 12, 1999—The Speaker appointed conferees: Kasich, Chambliss, Shays, Spratt, and McDermott.

April 13, 1999—Conference held.

April 13, 1999—Conference agreed to file conference report.

April 14, 1999—Conference report H. Rept. 106–91 filed.

April 14, 1999—Rules Committee resolution H. Res. 137 reported to House.

April 14, 1999—Rule passed House.

April 14, 1999—House agreed to conference report by yeayay vote: 220–208 (Record Vote No. 85).

Senate agreed to conference report by yeayay vote: 54–44 (Record Vote No. 86).

#### H. CON. RES. 290

Brief Title—Congressional Budget resolution

Sponsor—Kasich

Date Introduced—March 20, 2000

House Committees—Budget

Official Title—Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

March 20, 2000—The House Committee on The Budget reported an original measure, H. Rept. 106–530, by Mr. Kasich.

March 20, 2000—Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 294.

March 23, 2000—Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 446 Reported to House. Rule provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 290 with 3 hours of general debate. Makes in order the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in Part A of H. Rept. 106–535 as an original concurrent resolution for the purpose of amendment. Measure will be considered read. Makes in order five amendments in the nature of a substitute, printed in Part B of H. Rept. 106–535, each debatable for 40 minutes. Waives all points of order against the amendments except that if an amendment in the nature of a substitute is adopted, it is not in order to consider further substitutes.

March 23, 2000—Rule H. Res. 446 passed House.

March 23, 2000—Considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 446. (consideration: CR H1301–1326)

March 23, 2000—House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union pursuant to H. Res. 446 and Rule XXIII.

March 23, 2000—The Speaker designated the Honorable John A. Boehner to act as Chairman of the Committee.

March 23, 2000—Mr. Saxton moved that the Committee rise.

March 23, 2000—On motion that the Committee rise Agreed to by recorded vote: 245–165 (Roll no. 69).

March 23, 2000—Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union rises leaving H. Con. Res. 290 as unfinished business.

March 23, 2000—Considered as unfinished business. (consideration: CR H1330–1402)

March 23, 2000—The House resolved into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.609 Amendment (A001) in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Owens. (consideration: CR H1341–1355) Amendment in the nature of a substitute sought to target investments for education and safety net programs for working class families.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.609 On agreeing to the Owens amendment (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 70–348 (Roll no. 70). (text: CR H1341–1342)

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.610 Amendment (A002) in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. DeFazio. (consideration: CR H1355–1363) Amendment in the nature of a substitute sought to reserve surpluses for debt reduction, a prescription drug benefit, education and social services programs, and specified tax credits.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.610 On agreeing to the DeFazio amendment (A002) Failed by recorded vote: 61–351 (Roll no. 71). (text: CR H1355–1356)

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.611 Amendment (A003) in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Stenholm. (consideration: CR H1363–1374; text: CR H1364–1367) Amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified, sought to eliminate public debt by 2012, establish a medicare reserve fund for reform, prescription drug benefit, and provider relief, and allocate baseline funding for agriculture initiatives.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.611 Stenholm amendment (A003) modified by unanimous consent. The modifications reflect the additional mandatory budget authority contained in AIR 21. Changes do not affect the outlay, surplus or debt totals in the original amendment.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.611 On agreeing to the Stenholm amendment (A003) as modified Failed by recorded vote: 171–243, 1 Present (Roll no. 72). (text as modified: CR H1368)

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.612 Amendment (A004) in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Sununu. (consideration: CR H1375–1386) Amendment in the nature of a substitute sought to provide tax relief, medicare reform including prescription drug coverage, social security reform, and defense funding increase.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.612 On agreeing to the Sununu amendment (A004) Failed by recorded vote: 78–339 (Roll no. 73). (text: CR H1375–1380)

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.613 Amendment (A005) in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Spratt. (consideration: CR H1386–1400) Amendment in the nature of a substitute sought to repay the public debt by 2013, provide targeted tax cuts to working families, and retain 100 percent of the social security surplus.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.613 On agreeing to the Spratt amendment (A005) Failed by recorded vote: 184–233 (Roll no. 74). (text: CR H1386–1391)

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.614 Amendment (A006) in the nature of a substitute offered by the Committee on Rules. (consideration: CR H1335–1341) Amendment made in order as original text for the purpose of amendment.

March 23, 2000—H.AMDT.614 On agreeing to the Rules amendment (A006) Agreed to without objection. (text: CR H1335–1341)

March 24, 2000—The House rose from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to report H. Con. Res. 290.

March 24, 2000—The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule.

March 24, 2000—The House adopted the amendment in the nature of a substitute as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

March 24, 2000—On agreeing to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 211–207 (Roll no. 75).

March 24, 2000—Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

March 27, 2000—Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

April 7, 2000—Senate Committee on the Budget discharged by Unanimous Consent.

April 7, 2000—Measure laid before Senate by unanimous consent. (consideration: CR S2429–2432)

April 7, 2000—Senate struck all after the Resolving Clause and substituted the language of S. Con. Res. 101 amended.

April 7, 2000—Resolution agreed to in Senate in lieu of S. Con. Res. 101 with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote. 51–45. Record Vote Number: 79. (text: CR 4/10/2000 S2469–2481)

April 7, 2000—Senate insisted on its amendment, requested a conference.

April 10, 2000—Mr. Kasich moved that the House disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to a conference.

April 10, 2000—On motion that the House disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to a conference Agreed to by voice vote. (consideration: CR H1975–1984, H1986–1987)

April 10, 2000—Mr. Spratt moved that the House instruct conferees.

April 10, 2000—Senate appointed conferee(s) Domenici, Grassley, Bond, Gorton, Lautenberg, Conrad and Wyden.

April 10, 2000—Message on Senate action sent to the House.

April 10, 2000—The previous question was ordered without objection.

April 10, 2000—On motion that the House instruct conferees Failed by the Yeas and Nays: 198–201 (Roll no. 114).

April 10, 2000—The Speaker appointed conferees: Kasich, Chambliss, Shays, Spratt, and Holt.

April 10, 2000—Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

April 11, 2000—Conference held.

April 12, 2000—Conferees agreed to file conference report.

April 12, 2000—Conference report H. Rept. 106–577 filed. (text of conference report: CR H2206–2235)

April 12, 2000—Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 474 Reported to House. Rule provides for consideration of the conference report to H. Con. Res. 290 with 1 hour of general debate. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

April 13, 2000—Rule H. Res. 474 passed House.

April 13, 2000—Mr. Kasich brought up conference report H. Rept. 106–577 for consideration under the provisions of H. Res. 474.

April 13, 2000—Conference papers: Senate report and manager's statement and official papers held at the desk in Senate.

April 13, 2000—The previous question was ordered without objection.

April 13, 2000—On agreeing to the conference report Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 220–208 (Roll no. 125). (consideration: CR H2249–2258)

April 13, 2000—Motions to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

April 13, 2000—Conference report considered in Senate. by Unanimous Consent. (consideration: CR S2674–2696)

April 13, 2000—Senate agreed to conference report by Yea-Nay Vote. 50–48. Record Vote Number: 85.

April 13, 2000—Message on Senate action sent to the House.

H.R. 853

Brief Title—Spending Accountability Lock-box Act of 1999; Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999.

Sponsor—Nussle

Date Introduced—February 25, 1999

House Committees—Appropriations, Budget, Rules

Official Title—To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for joint resolutions on the budget, reserve funds for emergency spending, strengthened enforcement of budgetary decisions, increased accountability for Federal spending, accrual budgeting for Federal insurance programs, mitigation of the bias in the budget process toward higher spending, modifications in paygo requirements when there is an on-budget surplus, and for other purposes.

February 25, 1999—Referred to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

June 17, 1999—Budget Committee consideration and mark-up session held.

June 17, 1999—Budget Committee ordered reported by voice vote.

June 22, 1999—Appropriations Committee consideration and mark-up session held.

June 22, 1999—Appropriations Committee ordered reported adversely by voice vote.

June 24, 1999—Reported adversely (amended) by the Committee on Appropriations. H. Rept. 106–198, Part I.

August 5, 1999—Reported (amended) by the Committee on the Budget. H. Rept. 106–198, Part II.

August 5, 1999—Reported (amended) by the Committee on Rules. H. Rept. 106–198, Part III.

August 5, 1999—Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 178.

May 10, 2000—Rules Committee Resolution H. Res. 499 Reported to House. Rule provides for consideration of H.R. 853 with 1 hour and 30 minutes of general debate. Previous question shall be considered as ordered without intervening motions except motion to recommit with or without instructions. In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Appropriations now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of H.R. 4397. Measure will be considered read. Specified amendments are in order.

May 16, 2000—Rule H. Res. 499 passed House.

May 16, 2000—Considered under the provisions of rule H. Res. 499. (consideration: CR H3093–3145; text of measure as reported in House: CR H3108–3116)

May 16, 2000—House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union pursuant to H. Res. 499 and Rule XXIII.

May 16, 2000—The Speaker designated the Honorable Steven C. LaTourette to act as Chairman of the Committee.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.708 Amendment (A001) offered by Mr. Dreier. (consideration: CR H3116–3128; text: CR H3116–3120) Amendment sought to add a new title which lays out a biennial budget process.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.708 On agreeing to the Dreier amendment (A001) Failed by recorded vote: 201–217 (Roll no. 186).

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.709 Amendment (A002) offered by Mr. Gekas. (consideration: CR H3128–3134, H3143–3144; text: CR H3128) Amendment sought to provide for an automatic continuing resolution in the event that the regular appropriations process is incomplete at the start of a new fiscal year.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.710 Amendment (A003) offered by Ms. Jackson-Lee (TX). (consideration: CR H3134–3136, H3144; text: CR H3134) Amendment sought to strike the requirement that removes budget functions from the budget resolution.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.711 Amendment (A004) offered by Mr. Tancred. (consideration: CR H3136–3137; text: CR H3136) Amendment requires the appropriations committee to provide a report listing all appropriations contained in a bill not currently authorized along with the date of the last time an authorization for a given appropriation did occur.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.711 On agreeing to the Tancredo amendment (A004) Agreed to by voice vote.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.712 Amendment (A005) offered by Mr. Ryan (WI). (consideration: CR H3137–3141, H3143; text: CR H3143) Amendment adds a new title outlining budget requirements in an era of surplus.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.713 Amendment (A006) offered by Mr. Ryan (WI). (consideration: CR H3141–3143; text: CR H3141–3142) Amendment adds a new subtitle providing for spending accountability lock-box. Under the amendment, amounts not spent are directed toward reducing the debt instead of being routed to other spending accounts.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.713 On agreeing to the Ryan (WI) amendment (A006) Agreed to by voice vote.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.712 On agreeing to the Ryan (WI) amendment (A005) Agreed to by voice vote.

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.709 On agreeing to the Gekas amendment (A002) Failed by recorded vote: 173–236 (Roll no. 187).

May 16, 2000—H.AMDT.710 On agreeing to the Jackson-Lee (TX) amendment (A003) Failed by recorded vote: 188–225 (Roll no. 188).

May 16, 2000—The House rose from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to report H.R. 853.

May 16, 2000—The previous question was ordered pursuant to the rule.

May 16, 2000—The House adopted the amendment in the nature of a substitute as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

May 16, 2000—On passage Failed by recorded vote: 166–250 (Roll no. 189).

May 16, 2000—Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

##### *Referrals under rule X, clause 1(e)(1)*

H. Con. Res. 68, A concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2000 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

##### *Referrals under rule X, clause 1(e) (2) and (3)*

H. Res. 40, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding reduction of the public debt.

H. Res. 302, Expressing the desire of the House of Representatives to not spend any of the budget surplus created by Social Security receipts and to continue to retire the debt held by the public.

H. Res. 306, Expressing the desire for the House of Representatives to not spend any of the budget surplus created by Social Security receipts and to continue to retire the debt held by the public.

H. Res. 396, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a biennial budget process should be enacted in the second session of the 106th Congress.

H.R. 29, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require that the Director of the Congressional Budget Office and the

Joint Committee on Taxation utilize dynamic scoring for provisions of bills or joint resolutions that reduce rates of taxation.

H.R. 37, To amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to protect the Social Security trust funds.

H.R. 45, To amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

H.R. 74, To provide that outlays and revenues totals of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act and of the related provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be excluded from official budget pronouncements of the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office.

H.R. 82, To amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund be excluded from the budget of the United States Government.

H.R. 111, To provide off-budget treatment for the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

H.R. 148, To amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow workers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992 to choose either lump sum payments over four years totaling \$5,000 or an improved benefit computation formula under a new 10-year rule governing the transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977, and for other purposes.

H.R. 167, To reaffirm the off-budget status of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act.

H.R. 196, To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend and clarify the pay-as-you-go requirements regarding the Social Security trust funds.

H.R. 232, To provide for a two-year Federal budget cycle, and for other purposes.

H.R. 244, To provide for an annual statement of accrued liability of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program.

H.R. 343, To protect the Social Security system and to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require a two-thirds vote for legislation that changes the discretionary spending limits or the pay-as-you-go provisions of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 if the budget for the current year (or immediately preceding year) was not in surplus.

H.R. 420, To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to require that the size of the public debt be reduced during each fiscal year by the amount of the net surplus in the Social Security trust funds at the end of that fiscal year.

H.R. 437, To provide for a Chief Financial Officer in the Executive Office of the President.

H.R. 451, To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to provide for a sequestration of all budgetary accounts for fiscal year 2000 (except Social Security, Federal retirement, and interest on the debt) equal to 5 percent of the OMB baseline.

H.R. 452, To provide off-budget treatment for the receipts and disbursements of the land and water conservation fund, and to provide that the amount appropriated from the fund for a fiscal year for Federal purposes may not exceed the amount appropriated for



that fiscal year for financial assistance to the States for State purposes.

H.R. 493, To provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government.

H.R. 537, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for budgeting for emergencies through the establishment of a budget reserve account, and for other purposes.

H.R. 563, To encourage Members of Congress and the executive branch to be honest with the public about true on-budget circumstances, to exclude the Social Security trust funds from the annual Federal budget baseline, to prohibit Social Security trust fund surpluses to be used as off-sets for tax cuts or spending increases, and to exclude the Social Security trust funds from official budget surplus/deficit pronouncements.

H.R. 568, To amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow workers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992 to choose either lump sum payments over four years totaling \$5,000 or an improved benefit computation formula under a new 10-year rule governing the transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977, and for other purposes.

H.R. 633, To provide for investment in broad-based private equities indices of amounts held in trust for payment of benefits from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and the Railroad Retirement Account, and for other purposes.

H.R. 656, To guarantee honesty in budgeting.

H.R. 685, To amend title II of the Social Security Act to ensure that the receipts and disbursements of the Social Security trust funds are not included in a unified Federal budget.

H.R. 815, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the designation of renewal communities, to provide tax incentives relating to such communities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 832, To restore veterans tobacco-related illness benefits as in effect before the enactment of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

H.R. 853, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for joint resolutions on the budget, reserve funds for emergency spending, strengthened enforcement of budgetary decisions, increased accountability for Federal spending, accrual budgeting for Federal insurance programs, mitigation of the bias in the budget process toward higher spending, modifications in paygo requirements when there is an on-budget surplus, and for other purposes.

H.R. 863, To require appropriate off-budget treatment of Social Security in official budget pronouncements.

H.R. 921, To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide emergency market loss assistance to swine producers for losses incurred due to economic and market conditions in the United States beyond their control that occurred during a three-month period in 1998, and for other purposes.

H.R. 948, To amend chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, to establish lower statutory limits for debt held by the public for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2009, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1000, To amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1016, To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to allow the projected on-budget surplus for any fiscal year to be used for tax cuts.

H.R. 1017, To provide for budgetary reform by requiring a balanced Federal budget and the repayment of the national debt.

H.R. 1050, To establish a living wage, jobs for all policy by instituting overall planning to develop those living wage job opportunities essential to fulfillment of basic rights and responsibilities in a healthy democratic society; by facilitating conversion from unneeded military programs to civilian activities that meet important human needs; by producing a Federal capital budget through appropriate distinctions between operating and investment outlays; and by reducing poverty, violence, and the undue concentration of income, wealth, and power, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1059, To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to extend the pay-as-you-go requirements.

H.R. 1157, To require appropriate off-budget treatment of Social Security in official budget pronouncements.

H.R. 1259, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to protect Social Security surpluses through strengthened budgetary enforcement mechanisms.

H.R. 1316, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce employer and employee Social Security taxes to the extent there is a Federal budget surplus.

H.R. 1452, To create United States money in the form of non-interest bearing credit in accordance with the 1st and 5th clauses of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, to provide for noninterest bearing loans of the money so created to State and local governments solely for the purpose of funding capital projects.

H.R. 1470, To reduce corporate welfare and promote corporate responsibility.

H.R. 1803, To preserve and protect the surpluses of the Social Security trust funds by reaffirming the exclusion of receipts and disbursement from the budget, by setting a limit on the debt held by the public, and by amending the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide a process to reduce the limit on the debt held by the public.

H.R. 1822, To establish an emergency loan guarantee program for steel and iron ore companies.

H.R. 1927, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to preserve all budget surpluses until legislation is enacted significantly extending the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds.

H.R. 2039, To restore actuarial balance to the Social Security trust funds.

H.R. 2203, To eliminate corporate welfare.

H.R. 2222, To establish fair market value pricing of Federal natural assets, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2293, To reform the budget process.

H.R. 2350, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal taxes on American Values.

H.R. 2426, To require truth-in-budgeting with respect to the on-budget trust funds.

H.R. 2568, To provide partial compensation to farm owners and producers for the loss of markets for the 1999 crop of commodities covered by production flexibility contracts under the Agricultural Market Transition Act.

H.R. 2716, To provide supplemental market loss payments for farm owners and producers for certain 1999 crops.

H.R. 2743, To improve the financial situation of America's farmers and ranchers.

H.R. 2796, To amend chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, to establish a Debt Reduction Lockbox, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2843, To provide emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers in the United States.

H.R. 2985, To provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the responsibility, efficiency, and performance of the Federal Government.

H.R. 3012, To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to protect Social Security trust funds and save Social Security surpluses for Social Security.

H.R. 3085, To provide discretionary spending offsets for fiscal year 2000.

H.R. 3165, To protect and provide resources for the Social Security system, to reserve surpluses to protect, strengthen and modernize the Medicare Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3175, To amend chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the debt held by the public in fiscal year 2000 by up to the amount of surplus in the Social Security trust funds, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3206, To amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide prospectively for personalized retirement security through personal retirement savings accounts to allow for more control by individuals over their Social Security retirement income, to amend such title and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to protect Social Security surpluses, and to provide other reforms relating to benefits under such title II.

H.R. 3221, To review, reform, and terminate unnecessary and inequitable Federal payments, benefits, services, and tax advantages.

H.R. 3245, To establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, to provide Outer Continental Shelf impact assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, and the Act popularly known as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3303, To provide for the establishment of the Natural Disaster Insurance Solvency Fund to ensure adequate private insurance reserves in the event of catastrophic natural disasters.

H.R. 3442, To amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for the expedited consideration of certain proposed rescissions of budget authority.

H.R. 3448, To improve the management of environmental information and to encourage innovation in the pursuit of enhanced environmental quality, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3523, To amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for expedited rescissions of budget authority and of limited tax benefits.

H.R. 3564, To amend chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, to include projected 3 percent cuts in the budget of each department or agency of the Government within the President's annual budget submission.

H.R. 3566, To provide off-budget treatment for the Inland Waterways Trust Fund and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

H.R. 3586, To provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the responsibility, efficiency, and performance of the Federal Government.

H.R. 3640, To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to take the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund under the Medicare Program off budget.

H.R. 3859, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to protect Social Security and Medicare surpluses through strengthened budgetary enforcement mechanisms.

H.R. 4144, To provide for the allocation of interest accruing to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4195, To protect Social Security and provide for repayment of the Federal debt.

H.R. 4397, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for joint resolutions on the budget, reserve funds for emergency spending, strengthened enforcement of budgetary decisions, increased accountability for Federal spending, accrual budgeting for Federal insurance programs, mitigation of the bias in the budget process toward higher spending, and for other purposes. (On May 10, 2000, pursuant to H. Res. 499, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of H.R. 4397 was considered as an original bill for H.R. 853.)

H.R. 4505, To require the Secretary of the Treasury to retire publicly held debt each fiscal year, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4601, To provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 213(c) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 to reduce the public debt and to decrease the statutory limit on the public debt.

H.R. 4626, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to designate that up to 10 percent of their income tax liability be used to reduce the national debt, and to require spending reductions equal to the amounts so designated.

H.R. 4694, To amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to require that the size of the public debt be reduced during each fiscal year by the amount of the net surplus in the Social Security and Medicare trust funds at the end of that fiscal year.

H.R. 4698, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to authorize and direct the Director of the Congressional Budget Of-

office to prepare estimates of the impact of proposed Federal agency rules affecting the private sector.

H.R. 4852, To protect the budget of the Federal courts.

H.R. 4866, To provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 103(b)(1) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 to reduce the public debt and to decrease the statutory limit on the public debt.

H.R. 5173, To provide for reconciliation pursuant to sections 103(b)(2) and 213(b)(2)(C) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 to reduce the public debt and to decrease the statutory limit on the public debt.

H.R. 5203, To provide for reconciliation pursuant to sections 103(a)(2), 103(b)(2), and 213(b)(2)(C) of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 to reduce the public debt and to decrease the statutory limit on the public debt, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for retirement security.

H.R. 5233, To establish the National Commission on Budget Concepts.

H.R. 5256, To prevent the premature shutdown of certain FHA mortgage insurance programs.

H.R. 5296, To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise and improve the Medicare Program.

H.R. 5405, To amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide emergency protection for retiree health benefits.

H.R. 5447, To amend the Social Security Act to prepare the Social Security Administration for the needs of the 21st century, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5542, To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief.

H.R. 5580, To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide that, in the House of Representatives, appropriations to reduce the public debt are covered by budget allocations and to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow en bloc offsetting amendments to appropriation bills to reduce spending and to reduce the public debt.

S. 1877, An original bill to amend the Federal Report Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995.

#### SUMMARY OF OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

The following is a summary of the Oversight Plan submitted by the Committee on the Budget for the 106th Congress adopted on January 20, 1999:

To fulfill its responsibility to develop an annual concurrent budget resolution, the committee will hold hearings, and receive testimony from Members of Congress, Cabinet-level and other Federal officials, State and local officials, and expert witnesses to review the President's budget submissions and other alternatives to programs and activities.

The committee will review the activities of the Congressional Budget Office. The committee will submit to the Speaker the recommendation of a replacement to fill the position of Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

The committee will study proposals designed to improve the congressional budget process and build on the work of the committee's Task Force on Budget Process in the 105th Congress.

The committee will coordinate its oversight activities with other committees, including, but not limited to, considering other committee's Views and Estimates when developing the annual concurrent budget resolution.

The committee will study provisions of law which exempt Federal agencies or any of their activities or outlays from inclusion in the Budget of the United States Government, and make recommendations for terminating or modifying such provisions.

The committee will study the effect of existing and proposed legislation, as well as government regulation, on government spending.

The committee will request and evaluate continuing studies of tax incentives and direct spending by the Federal Government, and whether they are the most appropriate and efficient means to achieve specified public policy goals.

The committee will study monetary policy and its effect on the Federal budget.

#### SUMMARY OF OVERSIGHT ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 106TH CONGRESS

##### FULL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

While developing the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2000, the Committee held hearings in which they received testimony from the director of the Office of Management and Budget and from the Congressional Budget Office Director. In addition, the Committee conducted a series of hearings on the President's defense plan for fiscal year 2000. The Committee heard from Defense Department officials and other experts in the field. (A complete list of Committee hearings held during the 106th Congress is included in this report.)

Following up on the work of the Budget Committee's Task Force on Budget Process in the 105th Congress, the Committee held hearings on H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999. Witnesses included several members of Congress, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, the former Director of the Congressional Budget Office, the President of the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, and the Executive Director from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

In June, the Committee held hearings on Corporate Welfare/Unnecessary Business Subsidies. During these hearing, the Committee elicited testimony from members of Congress and representatives of organizations such as Citizens Against Government Waste, the Cato Institute, Citizens for Tax Justice, Taxpayers for Common Sense, and Americans for Tax Reform. The Committee also received written testimony submissions.

In addition, the Committee held hearings on "Fixing Our Schools From the Bottom Up: State, Local, and Private Reform Initiatives."

During these hearings, the witnesses included the Honorable Jeb Bush, Governor of the State of Florida; the Honorable Richard Riley, Secretary of the Department of Education; Senator Voinovich of Ohio; Pennsylvania State Legislator Dwight Evans; and Virginia Markell, President of the National PTA. The Committee also heard from the Co-Chairman of the Children's Scholarship Fund together with the Director of and recipients' relatives of the Washington Scholarship Fund. Further, written testimony was submitted from the Co-Chairman & CEO of the Children's Scholarship Fund.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE TASK FORCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

The Committee also reviewed the current state of Social Security and studied proposals for reform. On January 20, 1999, pursuant to a unanimous consent request, the Committee authorized the Task Force on Social Security. Representative Nick Smith was appointed chairman and Representative Lynn Rivers was the ranking minority member. The Task Force held a series of briefings and hearings and heard from several witnesses.

The first hearing was held on March 2nd. This hearing focused on the state of Social Security and included testimony from Steve Goss from the Social Security Administration and Representative Smith, chairman of the Task Force.

The next hearing was on March 16th on the effect of investing Social Security monies in the capital markets. The Task Force heard testimony from Lawrence Summers, Deputy Treasury Secretary.

Another hearing took place on March 23rd regarding the need for comprehensive structural reform to Social Security. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve testified at this hearing.

On April 13th, the Task Force held a hearing on how advances in health sciences and increased life-expectancy will affect Social Security. The witnesses included Dr. William Haseltine from Human Genome Sciences, Dr. Kenneth Manton from Duke University Center for Demographic Studies, and Felicity Bell and Steve Goss, both from the Social Security Administration.

The Task Force then held a hearing on April 27th centering on the administrative costs of privatization. At that hearing, the witnesses included William Shipman, Principal, State Street Global Advisors and Dallas Salisbury, President, Employee Benefits Research Institute.

Another hearing was held on May 4th which highlighted how uniformity treats diversity. The Task Force heard testimony from Larry Kotlikoff, Professor of Economics at Boston University; Darcy Olsen, Entitlements Analyst at the Cato Institute; and Kilolo Kijakazi from the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities.

On May 11th, the Task Force conducted a hearing on using long-term market strategies for Social Security. The witnesses for this hearing included Dr. Roger Ibbotson, Professor of Finance at Yale University and Dr. Gary Burtless, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institute.

Another hearing, directed at establishing a framework for evaluating Social Security reform, occurred on May 18th. Dr. Robert Reischauer of the Brookings Institute and Stephen Entin of the Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation testified.

The Task Force held a hearing on May 25th concentrating on national retirement reforms in other countries. The witnesses included Dan Crippen, Director of CBO; David Harris, Watson Wyatt Worldwide; and Lawrence Thompson, Senior Fellow, Urban Institute, President-elect of the Board of Directors, National Academy of Social Insurance.

On June 8th, the Task Force held another hearing specializing on the Social Security Trust Fund. Ken Holt of AARP and David Koitz of the Congressional Research Service testified.

The topic of the June 15th hearing was Guaranteed Investments and Life Annuities. The Task Force heard testimony from James Glassman, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute; Steven Bodurtha, Merrill Lynch; and Mark Warshawsky, TIAA-CREF.

On June 22nd, the Task Force held a hearing on the Social Security Disability Program in which Jane Ross and Mark Nadel of the Social Security Administration and Marty Ford of Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities testified.

Another hearing was held on June 29th to review the current proposals for Social Security reform. The Task Force heard from several members of Congress, including Senators Gregg, Breaux, and Grassley and Representatives Archer, Shaw, Kolbe, Stenholm, Kasich, Smith, Bartlett, and DeFazio, regarding their proposals.

A final hearing was held on July 13th regarding the Social Security transition costs. The Task Force heard testimony from Dr. Rudolph Penner of the Urban Institute and David John and William Beach of the Heritage Foundation.

The Task Force on Social Security reported eighteen findings to the full Committee on the Budget.

#### VIEWS AND ESTIMATES

In addition, the Committee coordinated its oversight activities with other committees by drawing on the authorizing committee's Views and Estimates of the President's Budget.

#### SUMMARY OF OVERSIGHT ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 106TH CONGRESS

##### FULL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Committee assessed the performance of Federal agencies in both administration and service by reviewing performance data in the President's budget submissions and the relevant reports and audits of the General Accounting Office and the Offices of the Inspector General.

The Committee continued its statutory obligation to oversee the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) by: (1) receiving testimony from the Director and other staff of CBO during Committee hearings; and (2) its daily interaction with CBO to insure that CBO fulfill its mandate to provide Congress with budget information, data, estimates, statistics, etc. The Committee held hearings on the President's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget. On February 8, 2000, the Committee heard testimony from the Honorable Jacob J. Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget. The Committee further heard testimony from Dan Crippen, Director, Congressional Budget Office on February 16, 2000.



The Committee studied the budgetary effect of existing laws and proposed legislation, as well as government regulation, on government spending, and significant staff resources were devoted to exploring the ways of reducing waste, fraud, and abuse in government agencies. The Committee heard testimony from the Honorable David M. Walker, Comptroller General, General Accounting Office on February 17, 2000 regarding oversight of "high-risk" government programs.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE TASK FORCES

On March 15, 2000, Mr. Chambliss asked unanimous consent that the Committee on the Budget establish six oversight task forces to operate through September 13, 2000. These Task Forces were authorized to consider issues related to the areas of housing and infrastructure, welfare, defense and international affairs, education and training, health, and natural resources and the environment. In addition, they were given authority to hold oversight hearings and issue a report to the full Committee on findings and any recommendations to the Committee on the Budget. There was no objection to the unanimous consent request.

Accordingly, on April 13, 2000 the Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure heard testimony from Kenneth M. Mead, Inspector General of the Department of Transportation and James E. Hall, Chairman of NTSB to discuss abuse of the NTSB rapiddraft payment system.

On May 18, 2000, the Task Force on Health held a hearing on Medicare's regulatory burden on providers. They heard testimony from Dr. Joe Sam Robinson, Jr., M.D., the Neurological Institute of Central Georgia, P.A.; and Kathleen G. Murray, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 24, 2000, the Task Force on Education held a hearing entitled "Education Department Fails Accounting 101." Edward P. Moore, President, Edelman Financial Services, Inc.; Daniel J. Murrin, Partner, Ernst and Young; Gloria L. Jarmon, Director, Civil Audits, GAO; Lorraine Lewis, Inspector General, Department of Education; and Gary T. Engel, Associate Director, Government wide Audits, GAO, testified.

The Task Force on Natural Resources and Environment held a hearing on management failures at the national parks. They heard testimony from Barry T. Hill, Associate Director, Energy, Resources and Science Issues, GAO; Maureen Finnerty, Associate Director, Operations and Education, National Park Service; and Kevin R. Garden, Partner, Salton and Smith Attorneys at Law.

The Task Force on Housing and Urban Development heard testimony from Raymond A. Carolan, Special Agent in Charge, New England District, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Emil J. Schuster, Special Agent in Charge, Southeast/Caribbean District, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Saul Ramirez, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Shelia Crowley, President, National Low Income Housing Coalition, on May 25, 2000 with regard to the lack of income verification in HUD assisted housing.

On June 8, 2000, the full Committee held a hearing entitled “the Corporate Welfare Reform Commission Act.” The Committee heard testimony from Representative Edward R. Royce; Jill Lancelot, Co-Founder, Taxpayers for Common Sense; Steven Moore, Adjunct Fellow, The CATO Institute; Thomas A. Schatz, President, Citizens Against Government Waste; Peter Sperry, Federal Budgetary Affairs Fellow, The Heritage Foundation; and Representative Robert Andrews.

The Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure held a hearing on the government’s failure in disposing of obsolete ships on June 9, 2000. The following witnesses testified: Thomas J. Howard, Deputy Asst. Inspector General, Department of Transportation; V. ADM. James E. Amerault, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics); and John E. Graykowski, Deputy Administrator, Maritime Administration.

On June 14, 2000, the Education and Training Task Force held a hearing on “Smothering Education Reform: How Washington Stifles Innovation.” They heard from the Honorable Tim Hutchinson, Senator, State of Arkansas; the Honorable Eugene Hickok, Secretary of Education, State of Pennsylvania; and Dr. Susan Sclafani, Chief of Staff for Education Services, Houston Independent School District.

The Health Task Force held a hearing on Medicare’s regulatory burden on providers on June 14, 2000. Dr. Robert Berenson, Director, Center for Health Plans and Providers, Health Care Financing Administration; and Robert Charrow, Esq., Former Principal Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, both testified.

On June 22, 2000, the Defense and Foreign Relations Task Force held a hearing on the inefficiencies in DOD’s health care claims processing. The witnesses included H. James T. Sears, M.D., Executive Director, TRICARE Management; Stephen P. Backhus, Director, V.A. and Military Health Care, GAO; and William J. Meyer, Senior VP of TRICARE, BlueCross/BlueShield South Carolina.

On July 12, 2000, the Task Force on Health Hearing held a hearing related to measuring fraud, payment errors in Medicare and Medicaid. The witnesses included Gloria L. Jarmon, Director of Civil Audits, GAO; William D. Hamel, Special Agent, GAO; Penny Thompson, Director, Program Integrity, HCFA; Robb Miller, Inspector General, Department of Public Aid, State of Illinois.

On July 12, 2000 the Task Force Natural Resources and the Environment Hearing held a hearing on the Department of Energy management practices. The witnesses included Ms. Carolyn L. Huntoon, Asst. Secretary for Environmental Management, DOE; Brig. General Thomas F. Gioconda, USAF, Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs, Nuclear Security Administration, DOE; Ms. Gary L. Jones, Associate Director for Energy, Resources, and Science Issues, GAO.

On July 19, 2000, The Task Force on Health held a hearing on “Food Stamp Fraud: Why Trafficking Persists and What Can Be Done About It.” The witnesses included Roger C. Viadero, USDA Inspector General; Larry Dyckman, Director of Food and Agricultural Issues General Accounting Office; Shirley R. Watkins, Undersecretary of Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, USDA; Dar-

rell Hartman, Director of Special Operations, Office of Inspector General, Texas Department of Human Services.

On July 19, 2000, The Task Force on Natural Resources and the Environment held a hearing on "Fire Safety Failures of the Park Service: Caretaker of the Nation's Natural Treasures Inability to Address Hazards." The witnesses included Jim Wells, Director of Energy, Resources, and Science, GAO; Maureen Finnerty, Assoc. Director of Park Operations, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

On July 20, 2000, The Task Force on Defense and Foreign Relations held a hearing on "Pentagon Financial Management: What's Broken, How to Fix It." The witnesses included: William J. Lyon III, Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller and Chief Financial Officer; Robert Lieberman, Assistant Inspector General, DOD; Jeffrey C. Steinhoff, Acting Assistant Comptroller General, GAO.

On July 25, 2000, The Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure held a hearing on the "Economic Implications of Debt Held by Government-Sponsored Enterprises." The witnesses included Barbara Miles, Domestic Policy Division, CRS; Thomas J. McCool, Director of Financial Institutions and Markets Issues, General Accounting Office; William Apgar, Assistant Secretary for Housing/Federal Housing Commissioner, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Armando Falcon Jr., Director, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight; Bert Ely, Independent Consultant.

On September 12, 2000, the Task Force on Welfare held a hearing on "Federal Disability Benefits Still Being Paid To Drug Addicts and Alcoholics." The witnesses included: James G. Huse, Jr., Inspector General, Social Security Administration; Steven L. Schaeffer Assistant Inspector General for Audit Social Security Administration; Ken Nibali, Associate Commissioner for Disability.

On September 13, 2000, the Task Force on Natural Resources and the Environment held a hearing on "Controlling Wildfires in the Future: What Strategies and Resources Are Needed?" The witnesses included Barry T. Hill, Assistant Director of Energy, Resources, and Science Issues; General Accounting Office; Randle G. Phillips, Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation, US Forest Service; Robert H. Nelson, Professor of Environmental Policy, University of Maryland and Senior Fellow, Competitive Enterprise Institute.

## HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE

### 1999 HEARINGS—FIRST SESSION

Date	Title	Witnesses
2/03/99 .....	"The President's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2000."	The Honorable Jacob Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget.
3/04/99 .....	"The President's Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 2000."	Congressional Budget Office, Director, Dan Crippen.
3/11/99 .....	"The President's Defense Plan for Fiscal Year 2000: Shipshape or Treading Water."	Panel I: John J. Hamre, Deputy Secretary of Defense; William J. Lynn III, Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller. Panel II: Lawrence J. Korb, Ph.D., VP/Maurice R. Greenberg Chair, Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations; Andrew F. Krepinovich, Ph.D., Executive Director, Center for Strategic and Budget Assessments; Robert B. Zoellick, President and CEO, Center for Strategic and International Studies.

## 1999 HEARINGS—FIRST SESSION—Continued

Date	Title	Witnesses
5/20/99 .....	Hearing on H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act of 1999.	Panel I: Honorable Jim Nussle (R-IA); Honorable Benjamin L. Cardin (D-MD); Honorable David Minge (D-MN). Panel II: Honorable Jacob J. Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget. Panel III: Dan Crippen, Director (CBO); Rudolph G. Penner, Former Director, CBO; Carol Cox Wait, President, Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget; Robert Greenstein, Executive Director, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.
6/30/99 .....	Hearing on Corporate Welfare/Unnecessary Business Subsidies.	Panel I: Ralph Nader. Panel II: Honorable Dan Miller (R-FL); Honorable Edward Royce (R-CA); Honorable John Shaddegg (R-AZ). Panel III: Honorable David Minge (D-MN); Honorable Joseph Hoeffel (D-PA); Honorable Robert Shamansky (D-OH), former Member of Congress, 1980–1982. Panel IV: Thomas Schatz, Citizens Against Government Waste; Steve Moore, Cato Institute; Robert McIntyre, Citizens for Tax Justice; Jill Lancelot, Taxpayers for Common Sense; Grover Norquist, Americans for Tax Reform. Written testimony submissions: T. J. Rogers, CEO and President, Cypress; Semiconductor Corporation; Peter Sperry and Steven Haskins; Janice C. Shields, Ph.D., Coordinator, Corporate Welfare Project, Institute for Business Research, and James M. Sheehan, Director of International Environment Policy, Competitive Enterprise Institute.
9/23/99 .....	“Fixing Our Schools From the Bottom Up: State, Local, and Private Reform Initiatives.”	Panel I: Honorable Jeb Bush, Governor of the State of Florida. Panel II: Honorable Richard Riley, Secretary, Department of Education. Panel III: Honorable George Voinovich, United States Senator from Ohio; Honorable Dwight Evans, Pennsylvania State Legislator; Virginia Markell, President of the National PTA. Panel IV: John T. Walton, Co-Chairman of the Children’s Scholarship Fund; Patrick Purtill, Executive Director, Washington Scholarship Fund; Vermont White, Mother of Washington Scholarship Fund Recipients; Rose Blassingame, Grandmother of Washington Scholarship Fund Recipients. Submitted Testimony: Theodore J. Forstmann, Senior Partner, Forstmann Little & Co., Co-Chairman & CEO, The Children’s Scholarship Fund.

## TASK FORCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

3/02/99 .....	The state of Social Security .....	Steve Goss, Chief Deputy Actuary, Social Security Administration.
3/16/99 .....	Effect of investing Social Security monies in the capital markets.	Honorable Nick Smith (R-MI); Lawrence Summers, Deputy Treasury Secretary.
3/23/99 .....	The need for comprehensive structural reform to Social Security.	Alan Greenspan, Chairman, Federal Reserve.
4/13/99 .....	How will advances in health sciences and increased life-expectancy affect Social Security.	Dr. William Haseltine, Human Genome Sciences; Dr. Kenneth Manton, Duke University Center for Demographic Studies; Felicity Bell and Steve Goss, Social Security Administration.
4/27/99 .....	Administrative costs of privatization.	William Shipman, Principal, State Street Global Advisors; Dallas Salisbury, President, Employee Benefits Research Institute.
5/04/99 .....	How uniformity treats diversity .....	Larry Kotlikoff, Professor of Economics, Boston University; Darcy Olsen, Entitlements Analyst, Cato Institute; Kilolo Kijakazi, Center on Budget & Policy Priorities.
5/11/99 .....	Using long-term market strategies for Social Security.	Dr. Roger Ibbotson, Professor of Finance, Yale University; Dr. Gary Burtless, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institute.
5/18/99 .....	Establishing a framework for evaluating Social Security reform.	Dr. Robert Reischauer, Brookings Institute, Stephen Entin, Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation.
5/25/99 .....	National retirement reforms in other countries.	Dan Crippen, Director of CBO; David Harris, Watson Wyatt Worldwide; Lawrence Thompson, Senior Fellow, Urban Institute, President-elect of the Board of Directors, National Academy of Social Insurance.
6/08/99 .....	The Social Security Trust Fund .....	Ken Holt, AARP; David Koitz, Congressional Research Service.
6/15/99 .....	Guaranteed Investments and Life Annuities.	James Glassman, Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute; Steven Bodurtha, Merrill Lynch; Mark Warshawsky, TIAA-CREF.
6/22/99 .....	The Social Security Disability Program.	Jane Ross and Mark Nadel, Social Security Administration; Marty Ford, Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities.
6/29/99 .....	Review of Current Proposals .....	Senators Gregg, Breaux, Grassley; Representatives Archer, Shaw; Representatives Kolbe, Stenholm; Representative Kasich; Representative Smith; Representative Bartlett; Representative DeFazio.
7/13/99 .....	Social Security Transition Costs .....	Dr. Rudolph Penner, The Urban Institute; David John and William Beach, The Heritage Foundation.

## 2000 HEARINGS—SECOND SESSION

Date	Title	Witnesses
2/08/00 .....	The President's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget.	The Honorable Jacob J. Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget.
2/16/00 .....	The President's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget.	Dan Crippen, Director, Congressional Budget Office.
2/17/00 .....	Oversight of "High-Risk" Government Programs.	The Honorable David M. Walker, Comptroller General, General Accounting Office.
3/02/00 .....	Members Day Hearing .....	Members of Congress.
3/15/00 .....	Mark-up of Fiscal Year 2001 Budget.	
4/13/00 .....	Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure Hearing: "Abuse of the NTSB Rapidraft Payment System."	Kenneth M. Mead, Inspector General of the Department of Transportation; James E. Hall, Chairman of the NTSB.
5/18/00 .....	Task Force on Health Hearing: "Medicare's Regulatory Burden on Providers."	Dr. Joe Sam Robinson, Jr., M.D., The Neurological Institute of Central Georgia, P.A.; Kathleen G. Murray, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
5/24/00 .....	Task Force on Natural Resources and Environment Hearing: "Management Failures at the National Parks."	Barry T. Hill, Associate Director, Energy, Resources and Science Issues, GAO; Maureen Finnerty, Associate Director, Operations and Education, National Park Service; Kevin R. Garden, Partner, Salton and Smith Attorneys at Law.
5/24/00 .....	Task Force on Education Hearing: "Education Department Fails Accounting 101."	Edward P. Moore, President, Edelman Financial Services, Inc.; Daniel J. Murrin, Partner, Ernst and Young; Gloria L. Jarmon, Director, Civil Audits, GAO; Lorraine Lewis, Inspector General, Department of Education; Gary T. Engel, Associate Director, Governmentwide Audits, GAO.
5/25/00 .....	Task Force on Housing and Urban Development Hearing: "Lack of Income Verification in HUD Assisted Housing."	Raymond A. Carolan, Special Agent in Charge, New England District, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Emil J. Schuster, Special Agent in Charge, Southeast/Caribbean District, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Saul Ramirez, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Shelia Crowley, President, National Low Income Housing Coalition.
6/08/00 .....	Full Committee Hearing: "The Corporate Welfare Reform Commission Act."	Representative Edward R. Royce; Jill Lancelot, Co-Founder, Taxpayers for Common Sense; Steven Moore, Adjunct Fellow, The CATO Institute; Thomas A. Schatz, President, Citizens Against Government Waste; Peter Sperry, Federal Budgetary Affairs Fellow, The Heritage Foundation; Representative Robert Andrews.
6/09/00 .....	Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure Hearing: "Government's Failure In Disposing of Obsolete Ships."	Thomas J. Howard, Deputy Asst. Inspector General, Department of Transportation; V. ADM. James E. Amerault, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics); John E. Graykowski, Deputy Administrator, Maritime Administration.
6/14/00 .....	Task Force on Education and Training Hearing: "Smothering Education Reform: How Washington Stifles Innovation."	The Honorable Tim Hutchinson, Senator, State of Arkansas; The Honorable Eugene Hickok, Secretary of Education, State of Pennsylvania; Dr. Susan Sclafani, Chief of Staff for Education Services, Houston Independent School District.
6/14/00 .....	Task Force on Health Hearing: "Medicare's Regulatory Burden on Providers."	Dr. Robert Berenson, Director, Center for Health Plans and Providers, Health Care Financing Administration; Robert Charrow, Esq., Former Principal Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
6/22/00 .....	Task Force on Defense and Foreign Relations Hearing: "Inefficiencies in DOD's Health Care Claims Processing."	H. James T. Sears, M.D., Executive Director, TRICARE Management; Stephen P. Backhus, Director, V.A. and Military Health Care, GAO; William J. Meyer, Senior VP of TRICARE, BlueCross/BlueShield South Carolina.
7/12/00 .....	Task Force on Health Hearing: "Blowing Smoke on the Invisible Man: Measuring Fraud, Payment Errors in Medicare and Medicaid."	Gloria L. Jarmon, Director of Civil Audits, GAO; William D. Hamel, Special Agent, GAO; Penny Thompson, Director, Program Integrity, HCFA; Robb Miller, Inspector General, Department of Public Aid, State of Illinois.
7/12/00 .....	Task Force on Natural Resources and the Environment Hearing: "Department of Energy Management Practices."	Ms. Carolyn L. Huntoon, Asst. Secretary for Environmental Management, DOE; Brig. General Thomas F. Gioconda, USAF, Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs, Nuclear Security Administration, DOE; Ms. Gary L. Jones, Associate Director for Energy, Resources, and Science Issues, GAO.

## 2000 HEARINGS—SECOND SESSION—Continued

Date	Title	Witnesses
7/19/00 .....	The Task Force on Health held a hearing on "Food Stamp Fraud: Why Trafficking Persists and What Can Be Done About It."	Roger C. Viadero, USDA Inspector General; Larry Dyckman, Director of Food and Agricultural Issues, General Accounting Office; Shirley R. Watkins, Undersecretary of Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, USDA; Darrell Hartman, Director of Special Operations, Office of Inspector General, Texas Department of Human Services.
7/19/00 .....	The Task Force on Natural Resources and the Environment held a hearing on "Fire Safety Failures of the Park Service: Caretaker of the Nation's Natural Treasures Inability to Address Hazards."	Jim Wells, Director of Energy, Resources, and Science, GAO; Maureen Finnerty, Associate Director of Park Operations, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.
7/20/00 .....	The Task Force on Defense and Foreign Relations held a hearing on "Pentagon Financial Management: What's Broken, How to Fix It."	William J. Lyon III, Under Secretary of Defense, Comptroller and Chief Financial Officer; Robert Lieberman, Assistant Inspector General, DOD; Jeffrey C. Steinhoff, Acting Assistant Comptroller General, GAO.
7/25/00 .....	The Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure held a hearing on the "Economic Implications of Debt Held by Government-Sponsored Enterprises."	Barbara Miles, Domestic Policy Division, CRS; Thomas J. McCool, Director of Financial Institutions and Markets Issues, General Accounting Office; William Apgar, Assistant Secretary for Housing/Federal Housing Commissioner, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Armando Falcon, Jr., Director, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight; Bert Ely, Independent Consultant.
9/12/00 .....	Task Force on Welfare held a hearing on "Federal Disability Benefits Still Being Paid To Drug Addicts and Alcoholics."	James G. Huse, Jr., Inspector General, Social Security Administration; Steven L. Schaeffer, Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Social Security Administration; Ken Nibali Associate Commissioner for Disability.
9/13/00 .....	Task Force on Natural Resources and the Environment held a hearing on "Controlling Wildfires in the Future: What Strategies and Resources are Needed?"	Barry T. Hill, Assistant Director of Energy, Resources, and Science Issues, General Accounting Office; Randle G. Phillips, Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation, U.S. Forest Service; Robert H. Nelson, Professor of Environmental Policy, University of Maryland and Senior Fellow, Competitive Enterprise Institute.

## GAO REPORTS REQUESTED BY THE CHAIRMAN

The following is a list of General Accounting Office (GAO) reports issued at the request of the chairman of the Budget Committee during the 106th Congress. This list does not include the further utilization of GAO resources and services in studying government spending, such as requests for reports that are still pending or requests for information on a less formal or more timely basis.

Budget Issues: Budget Enforcement Compliance Report (Letter Report, 05/31/2000, GAO/AIMD-00-174).

Food Assistance: Efforts to Control Fraud and Abuse in the Child Adult Care Food Program Should Be Strengthened (RCED-00-12).

Future Years Defense Program: Funding Increase and Planned Savings in Fiscal Year 2000 Program Are at Risk (NSIAD-00-11).

Food Stamp Program: How States Are Using Federal Waivers of the Work Requirement (RCED-00-5).

Budget Issues: Comparison of Discretionary Outlays Under Alternative Spending Paths (AIMD-99-303R).

Department of Energy: Fiscal Year 1998 Obligations for Fossil Energy Programs (RCED-99-284R).

Food Assistance: Efforts To Control Fraud and Abuse in the WIC Program Can Be Strengthened (RCED-99-224).

Rural Utilities Service: Status of Electric Loan Portfolio (AIMD-99-264R).

FAA Financial Management: Further Actions Needed to Achieve Asset Accountability (AIMD-99-212).

Land Management: The Forest Service's and BLM's Organizational Structures and Responsibilities (RCED-99-227).

Aviation Competition: Information on the Department of Transportation's Proposed (RCED-99-225).

Commitments by the European Union and the United States to Reduce Agricultural Export Subsidies (NSIAD-99-198R).

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Analysis of Budgets, Fiscal Years 1999-2000 (RCED-99-201R).

Financial Management: Briefing on the Federal Aviation Administration Property, Plant, and Equipment Accountability Review (AIMD-99-208R).

Farm Service Agency: Characteristics of Small County Offices (RCED-99-162).

Financial Management: Bureau of Reclamation Sources and Uses of Funds (AIMD-99-200R).

Renewable Energy: DOE's Funding and Markets for Wind Energy and Solar Cell Technologies (RCED-99-130).

Adults With Severe Disabilities: Federal and State Approaches for Personal Care and Other Services (HEHS-99-101).

Nuclear Waste: DOE's Accelerated Cleanup Strategy Has Benefits but Faces Uncertainties (RCED-99-129).

Budget Issues: Budgetary Implications of Selected GAO Work for Fiscal Year 2000 (OCG-99-26).

Defense Acquisitions: DOD Efforts to Develop Laser Weapons for Theater Defense (NSIAD-99-50).

Economic Development: Observations Regarding the Economic Development Administration's May 1998 Final Report on Its Public Works Program (RCED-99-11R).

Financial Management: Briefing on the Federal Aviation Administration's Inventory Accountability (AIMD-99-98R).

Defense Infrastructure: Funding Risks in Services' 1999 Central Training Programs (NSIAD-99-56).

Financial Management: Forest Service's Efforts to Achieve Financial Accountability (AIMD-99-68R).

U.S. Airports: Selected Airports' Views on Federal Requirements (RCED-99-58R).

Credit Reform: Key Credit Agencies Had Difficulty Making Reasonable Loan Program Cost Estimates (AIMD-99-31).

Federal Power: PMA Rate Impacts, by Service Area (RCED-99-55).

Surface Infrastructure: High-Speed Rail Projects in the United States (RCED-99-44).

Forest Service Alternative Financing: NRE Options (CCAR# 98-00396-01).

Testimony—Western National Forests: A Cohesive Strategy Is Needed To Address Catastrophic Wildfire Threats (CCAR# 00-1531-01).

Potential Irregularities In Renovations To National Transportation Safety Board Executive Offices at L'Enfant Plaza (CCAR# 00-1679-01).

Security Holders and Lost Property (CCAR# 00-1693-01).

Study of Market Mechanisms In Federal Student Loan Programs (CCAR# 98-1891-01).

Review of National Transportation Safety Board Internal Control and Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations (CCAR# 00-1101-01).

Student Loan Program Financing (CCAR# 00-1137-01).

Financing of the Direct Student Loan Program (CCAR# 00-1137-02).

Department of Defense Practices Regarding the Reopening and Adjustment of Closed Appropriation Accounts and Budgetary Implications of Such Practices (CCAR# 00-1175-01).

Cost of Department of Defense Environmental Cleanup and Disposal: Training Ranges—Long Term Budgetary Implications (CCAR# 00-1175-01).

Review of Estimated Cleanup Costs Associated with Department of Defense Training Ranges (CCAR# 00-1175-02).

Study to Uncover the Best Practices In E-Government At The State and Local Levels and In The Private Sector (CCAR# 00-1514-01).

Department of Defense Implementation of Recommendations Concerning Contractor Debt Deferments (CCAR# 00-1648-01).

Office of Management and Budget/Congressional Budget Office Compliance With Budget Enforcement Act Requirements of Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. (CCAR# 00-1677-01).

Analyze How Department of Health and Human Services Transmits Information to Medicare Practitioners and Assess What Improvements Are Needed (CCAR# 01-0149-01).

#### PRINTED COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

##### REPORTS

Report of the Task Force on Social Security.

##### COMMITTEE PRINTS

CP-4—Compilation of Laws and Rules Relating to the Congressional Budget Process, May 2000.

##### BUDGET COMMITTEE MAJORITY PUBLICATION LIST

Basics of the Budget Process: A Briefing Paper (20 January 1999). This document provides a summary and background on the various components of budget process enforcement.

Discretionary Spending Caps: Background and History (20 January 1999). This document provides a summary and background of the discretionary spending caps, their history and role in budget enforcement.

The Lame Duck Budget: The Clinton Budget For Fiscal Year 2000. Summary and Critique by the House Committee on the Budget Majority Caucus (11 February 1999).

Chairman's Mark: For The Fiscal Year 2000 Budget Resolution (17 March 1999). This document provided summary and background information on the Fiscal Year 2000 Budget Resolution. 1111.

Securing the Future: Framework For The Republican Budget For Fiscal Year 2000 (17 March 1999).

The President's Medicare Proposals: Description and Critique (November 1999).



Background and Overview of the Social Security Program. (July 2000) This document provided background and summary information about the Social Security program and its relationship to the overall Federal budget.

The Medicare Program: Background on the Federal Government's Health Coverage for Seniors and Disabled Persons (July 2000).

The Problems Facing Medicare: Near-Term and Long-Term Financing Issues (July 2000).

The National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare (July 2000).

"Reviving the Reform Agenda, The Urgent Need To Address Government Waste, Fraud, Abuse, and Mismanagement." A report by the House Committee on the Budget Majority Caucus. February 2000.

Memorandum to John R. Kasich, Budget Committee Chairman from the Task Force on Education. This memorandum summarizes the activities of the Task Force on Education, and the findings and recommendations of the Task Force Majority Members. The Task Force conducted hearings concerning the Department of Education's inability to maintain adequate financial records, and its stifling effect on State and local education reform.

Memorandum to John R. Kasich, Budget Committee Chairman from the Task Force on Defense. This memorandum summarizes the activities of the Task Force on Defense and the findings and recommendations of the Task Force Majority Members.

Memorandum to John R. Kasich, Budget Committee Chairman from the Task Force on Healthcare. This memorandum summarizes the activities of the Task Force on Healthcare, and the findings and recommendations of the Task Force Majority Members.

Memorandum to John R. Kasich, Budget Committee Chairman from the Task Force on Welfare. This memorandum summarizes the activities of the Task Force on Welfare, and the findings and recommendations of the Task Force Majority Members.

Memorandum to John R. Kasich, Budget Committee Chairman from the Task Force on Natural Resources and the Environment. This memorandum summarizes the activities of the Task Force on Natural Resources and Environment and the findings and recommendations of the Task Force Majority Members.

Memorandum to John R. Kasich, Budget Committee Chairman from the Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure. This memorandum summarizes the activities of the Task Force on Housing and Infrastructure, and the findings and recommendations of the Task Force Majority Members.

#### BUDGET COMMITTEE MINORITY PUBLICATION LIST

*These publications were made available to the public by the Democratic caucus of the Budget Committee during the 106th Congress but were not officially adopted by the Committee and therefore may not reflect the views of all members.*

1. Preliminary Summary and Analysis of President Clinton's Budget for Fiscal Year 2000—(Short Summary), 1 February 1999.

2. A Summary of President Clinton's Fiscal Year 2000 Budget—(Long Summary), 4 February 1999.

3. Frequently Asked Questions About the Federal Budget, 17 February 1999.
4. Summary and Analysis of the House Republican Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2000, 22 March 1999.
5. Tax Cuts First, Social Security and Medicare Last: Overview of the Conference Agreement on the Republican Budget Resolution, 14 April 1999.
6. Summary of the Conference Agreement on the Republican Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2000, 15 April 1999.
7. Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Bill of 1999: Descriptions and Concerns, 12 May 1999.
8. Dear Colleague Letter in Opposition to H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Act, 19 May 1999.
9. Dear Colleague Letter in Support of the Spratt/Obey/Sabo/Kasich/Young Amendment to H.R. 1000, the Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century, (AIR-21), 15 June 1999.
10. CBO Agrees: Democrats Save More Surplus—(Comparison of the House Republican budget resolution with the Democratic budget alternative), 16 June 1999.
11. Summary and Analysis of the President's Mid-Session Budget Review, 29 June 1999.
12. How Solid Is the Surplus? 16 July 1999.
14. The Tax Cut Spends the Social Security Surplus, 21 July 1999.
15. Frequently Asked Questions About the Federal Budget—(First Update), 28 July 1999.
16. New CBO Estimate Shows That Congress Is Already Spending \$18 Billion of the Social Security Surplus, 30 September 1999.
17. CBO: Social Security Surplus Already Spent, October 1999.
18. Democratic Views on the Social Security Task Force of the House Budget Committee—(Short Summary), 7 October 1999.
19. Minority Views on the Social Security Task Force of the House Budget Committee—(Long Summary), 7 October 1999.
20. Dear Colleague Letter Addressing Some Common Questions About Across-the-Board Cuts in Appropriations Bills, 22 October 1999.
21. Across-the-Board Spending Cuts Hurt Key Programs and Don't Save the Surplus, 28 October 1999.
22. Highlights of the Final Budget Agreement for Fiscal Year, 2000, 24 November 1999.
23. Congressional Action on Spending and Taxes for Fiscal Year 2000: A Summary and Analysis, 17 December 1999.
24. Analysis of New CBO Surplus Estimates, 27 January 2000.
25. Frequently Asked Questions About the Federal Budget—(Second Update), 1 February 2000.
26. Preliminary Summary and Analysis of President Clinton's Budget for Fiscal Year 2001—(Short Summary), 7 February 2000.
27. The President's Tax Proposals—10 February 2000.
28. Summary of President Clinton's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget—(Long Summary), 22 February 2000.
29. Freezing Appropriations Is Not Realistic, 1 March 2000.
30. What History Teaches Us About Appropriations, 3 March 2000.
31. Why Congress Needs To Use a Realistic Appropriations Baseline: The Issue of "One-Time" Costs, 6 March 2000.

32. A Summary and Analysis of the House Republican Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2001, 20 March 2000.

33. Dear Colleague Letter Addressing Supplemental Appropriations Bill Which Breaks the Spending Levels in the Budget Resolution, 30 March 2000.

34. Fiscal Year 2001 House Budget Resolution Floor Sheets, 31 March 2000.

35. Talking Points for the Conference Agreement on the Budget Resolution, 13 April 2000.

36. The Republican Budget Resolution: Conference Agreement—(Short Summary), 13 April 2000.

37. A Summary and Analysis of the Conference Agreement on the Republican Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2001—(Long Summary), 4 May 2000.

38. Vote No on Budget Process Bill, 10 May 2000.

39. Vote No on Biennial Budgeting Process—(Dear Colleague Letter Opposing an Amendment to the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Bill, H.R. 853, Which Calls for the Government to Switch From Annual to Biennial Budgeting), 11 May 2000.

40. Vote No on the “Statutory Budget Bill” and the “Biennial Budgeting” Amendment—(Dear Colleague Letter Opposing H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Bill, and the Joint Resolution and Biennial Budgeting Amendments), 15 May 2000.

41. Problems With the Appropriations “Lockbox” Amendment—(Fact Sheet on the Appropriations Lock-Box Amendment to H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Bill), 16 May 2000.

42. Problems With the Automatic Continuing Resolution Amendment—(Fact Sheet on the Automatic Continuing Resolution Amendment to H.R. 853, the Comprehensive Budget Process Reform Bill), 16 May 2000.

43. Let the Budget Gimmicks Begin, 27 June 2000.

44. President Clinton’s Revised Budget for Fiscal Year 2001—(Summary), 28 June 2000.

45. The Budget Gimmicks Continue: Part 2, 19 July 2000.

46. Deficits Turn to Surpluses—A Democratic Success, 1 August 2000.

47. Appropriations Break the Limits, 7 September 2000.

48. Frequently Asked Questions About the Federal Budget—(Third Update), 15 September 2000.

49. \$240 Billion in Debt Reduction: A Number Without a Plan, 19 September 2000.

50. Summaries of Democratic Views on Waste Fraud and Abuse for the Following Task Forces: (1) Welfare; (2) Defense; (3) Education and Training; (4) Health; (5) Natural Resources and the Environment; and (6) Housing and Infrastructure, 20 September 2000.

51. Timing Shifts: Using Gimmicks to Meet Budget Targets—(The Saga of Timing Shifts in Appropriations Bills), 28 September 2000.

52. “Spending Floodgates Open on the Hill”, 29 September 2000.

53. The Saga of Timing Shifts in Appropriations Bills Reveals Fundamental Flaws in the “90/10 Plan”, 2 October 2000.

54. Appropriations Break the Limits: Update, 4 October 2000.

55. The “90/10” Plan”: An Empty Promise to Reduce Debt, 5 October 2000.

56. Spratt Calls GOP Reports “Recycled Findings”—(Evaluation of Republican Task Force Findings on Waste, Fraud, and Abuse), 5 October 2000.

57. Appropriations Scorecard: Congress Spends More Than Clinton, Nine for Twelve \* \* \* and Counting, 30 October 2000.

58. Dear Colleague Letter on Reforms to the Food Stamp Program in the Fiscal Year 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Bill, 31 October 2000.

59. Congress Continues to Break Appropriations Limits, 31 October 2000.

